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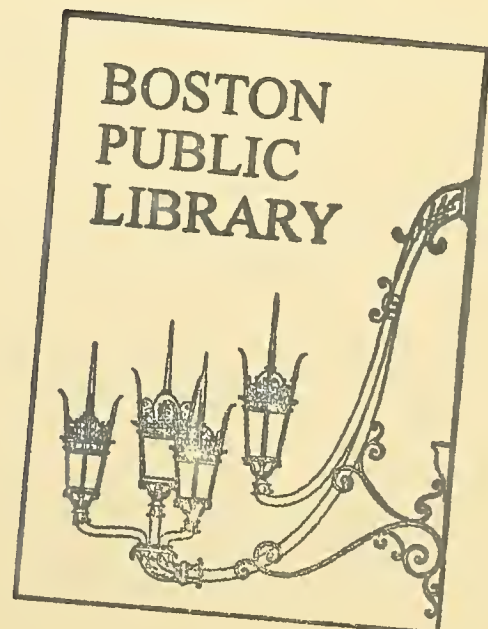
No. 5

(SERVICES)

Tom Nutt
Frankee Bolger
4/11/69

General Assumptions for All Services

1. Services will be community controlled
2. Construction of buildings for general use must meet requirements for the elderly and handicapped
3. Community service facilities (major offices) will be located in the two major Commercial/Economic/Government centers (hereafter referred to as C/E/G) on Long Island and Thompson Island. There will be decentralization of services where service population warrants it.
4. General facilities will operate for the convenience of the community. (The Eccumenical Center in Roxbury, Inc.)
5. Provision of Services and Facilities provides possible development of new careers. (Alan Gartner)
6. Utilization of Boston as a major health and education area will create possibilities for innovative development of services.





EDUCATION

PHYSICAL:

1. Space should be organized to further pedological ends. (SCSD: The Project and the Schools. EFL)
2. Use of classrooms without walls. EFL
3. High school and middle school will act as community focal points. (Secondary Education Planning Documents, Boston OPD)
4. Population projections of school age children will affect the number of facilities. (MAPC)
5. Elementary schools will be on a small scale neighborhood basis.
6. School buildings represent the city's image to its people. (Harvard Grad. School of Ed. Report on the Schools of Boston, 1962)

SOCIAL

1. Involvement of the community at all levels will provide pedological benefits. (Secondary Education Complex Planning Documents)
2. Non-graded schools provide higher educational achievement. (Frank Brown Non-Graded Schools.)
3. The Community school provides a social and organizational focus for community developemnt. (What Is the Community School, United Community Service)

ECONOMIC

1. New directions in educational programs provide new careers and stimulate the economic vitality of the community. (Alan Gartner. New Career Development Center, NYU.)
2. Joint programs with industry provides a continuing source of employment for regional economic growth. (MDTA; OEO; OIC)
3. Multiple use of buildings results in a high benefit cost ratio. (School Building Resources and their Effective Use. Guy Oddie. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris 1966.)

4. Integration of elementary school units and residential complexes results in lower square foot costs and lower total cost. (Development and Economy in Educational Buildings, Organ. for Economic Cooperation and Development. 1968; see also Protecting Public Investments in Philadelphia Public School Construction Program, Planning Economy League. 1968)
5. Standard construction systems lower overall cost. (SCSD: The Project and the Schools. Ed. Facil Lab.)

Government

1. Community control is an essential element of innovative and relevant programs. Rhody McCoy, Sup. Ocean Hill-Brownsville District.
2. Degree of public participation directly affects the degree of identification with and support of the school.
3. A more highly educated populace participates more fully in a democratic society. (Seymour M. Lipset, The Political Man.)

HEALTH

Physical

1. Major in-patient services will not be built on the island. Instead the existing medical facilities in Boston will be utilized.
2. Comprehensive community health services will be located at community focal points. (ex. schools, commerce, gov't administration) Richard Morell Roxbury Community Health Center.
3. Physical construction will allow for integration of all health services. (Planning for Health Services and Facilities and Its Relation to City and Regional Planning Activities, Joint Center.)



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<http://www.archive.org/details/services00nutt>

4. Increasing demand are expected for nursing homes and extended care facilities. (MAPC)

SOCIAL

1. Delivery style will stress links with the Community.
(John Knowles, M.D.)
2. There will be a strong emphasis on preventive medicine.
(Erich Lindemann, Mass. General.)
3. Community participation in planning and administration of services enables relevant response to user needs.
(Planning for Health Services ... Joint Center)
4. New Approaches will be required to meet health service needs of various population groups, ex. the elderly.
 - a) Montefiore System
 - b) Harvard Community Health Program
 - c) Children's Hospital Hotel

ECONOMIC

1. Health care costs are rising. Programs giving specific attention to low and middle income groups will be developed (both families and older singles)
2. The very young and the old are the highest consumers of medical care.
3. Delivery of health services will be a major opportunity for new careers. (Alan Gartner)

GOVERNMENT

1. Community control of Health Services will be part of the governmental structure.
2. Development of health services will be in accordance with the pattern in the area.
(Herman Fields, R. Morell)

POLICE

Physical

1. The type of building and density affects the style of police service. (Frank So)
2. The Govt/ Ed/Commer Complex will be the location of the main station. This will coordinate with the District Court.

Social

1. Police services will be separated by function with innovation in areas such as police keeping. ex. tenant security via tenant security control. (concept of street watchers. J. Jacobs Death and Life of Great American Cities)
2. The construction style and design of housing and other facilities can aid in providing actual and psychological sense of security. Lee Rainwater.
3. Services will operate at the convenience of the community residents. example,night courts

Economic

Construction style can affect cost of services.(President's Comm.

There will be full utilization of advanced reporting systems.

Government

Positive benefits are derived from various citizens participation and control. (Kerner Report, and Pres. Comm. on Police)

FIRE

Physical

1. Creative innovations have little application here since standards are set quite explicitly by the American Insurance Assn. (from NBFU) (also Frank So, also W. Goodman. ed. Principles and Practices of Urban Planning)
2. Construction techniques and density will affect the level of services. (National Fire Codes and Natl Fire Protection Assn.)

Social

Adequate fire protection is essential to the community.

Economic

1. Higher density and higher values creates higher cost for fire services. (Natl. Fire Codes)
2. Consideration of fire control in construction can measurably reduce cost of fire protection. (Natl. Fire Codes)

Government

Community administrative control as presently conceived is not relevant to fire protection however community participation in delivery is possible.

LIBRARIES

Physical

The location will be in relation to educational complexes with small branches in neighborhood complexes for maximum accesibility.

Social

Explore possible development of a library as a major resource for depository material on water.

Economic

Sharing of staff among branches will cut cost.

OTHER SERVICES

Physical

1. Day Care- - - - - located on various sites to provide maximum access for working parents.
(Guide for Establ. and Operating Day Care Centers for Young Children)
2. Elderly- - - - - develop facilities close by or within the residential structures
Council on the Aging
3. Exceptional,- - - facilities for these residents will
Disabled be located in G/E/C Complex and will
Retarded require special construction style.
(Federal Guidelines, see also Education for Exceptional Children. ed. Lloyd Dunn.)
4. All Residents---- Services traditionally connected with multi-service centers will emanate from the community school.

Social

1. Day Care----- Urban living requires special psycho-social developmental efforts for children (Guide for Establ. and Operating Day Centers for Young Children, Child Welfare League)

Participation by recipients of service and their administration and review of services increases the effectiveness of service

Daycare provides equalization of school readiness. (Headstart in Action. MCCY)

Development of innovative programs can increase university involvement. It also provides a method of stabilizing family life.

2. Elderly-----The increasing elderly population requires more services and more diverse services. (MAPC, also Council on Aged)

Early retirement age increases demand for social services.

3. Exceptional--- Provision of social services for this children group implies a complete range of services.

4. All Residents- Social services are a necessity for marketability and development of community life.

These services operate for the convenience of the community.

Economic

1. Day Care----- Full provision of day care and at multiple hours enables parents to work. (Day Care for Children in Massachusetts, also Boston Model City Admin.)

Provision of day care would allow for greater utilization of manpower for training programs, and possibly reduces welfare costs.

Adequate qualified day care centers will require subsidies. (MCCY
Head Start Study)

2. Elderly-----The increasing economic dependency of the elderly is due to fixed incomes and increased costs of living. (Council on the 'Aged.
3. All Residents----There will be an emphasis on schemes of resident participation of ownership o f structure of housing, commerce, and provision of services. This will help to achieve self-sufficiency. (Model City Adm.)

1. Major in-patient services will not be built on the islands. Existing medical facilities in the Boston area will be utilized.
2. Comprehensive community health services will be located at community focal points. Space will be required for a total provision of all health services at the centers, with design in such a way as to integrate the provision of these services into an intelligible program of preventive and corrective health services, such that they will be the "service of choice" of the residents.

Source: "Planning Style of the Roxbury Community Comprehensive Health Center," discussion with Richard Morrell, staff physician
April, 1969.

Planning for Health Services... Joint Center

Health is a Community Affair, National Commission

3. Space must meet requirements of steadily increasing use of health services in all its aspects, and take into account the probable user distribution (by age and probable type of health requirement).

Source: A Decade of Health Services - Andersen and Anderson

4. Where patient care facilities more logically relate to a home environment than a traditional in-patient setting, the new community should provide them. Most likely of these would be nursing homes and extended care facilities, which could be integrated into the buildings to house elderly units. MAPC studies indicate an increasing demand for such services, and data from Medicare and Medicaid programs indicate increasing utilization of them.

Source: Health and Hospitals in Eastern Mass. - MAPC 1967

SOCIAL

HEALTH

1. Delivery style will stress links with the community.
It must be such that the services delivered on the islands will be the "service of choice" by the residents.

Source: Eliot Friedson, Patients' Views of Medical Practice, 1961

John Knowles, Hospitals, Doctors and the Public Interest, 1965

2. There will be a strong emphasis on preventive medicine.
With the decreasing incidence of episodic illness (and increase of chronic illnesses) the critical area for health services based in the community will be prevention and education.

Source: Erich Lindemann, "Health Needs of Communities" in Knowles

3. Community participation in planning and administration of services enables relevant response to user needs.
The level of participation will be appropriate to the nature of services, in line with the "community of solution" concept.

Source: Planning for Health Services... Joint Center

Health is a Community Affair, National Commission on Community Health Services

4. New approaches will be required to meet health services needs of various population groups; for example, the elderly, ~~who are utilizing a steadily increasing number of~~ *who are utilizing a steadily increasing number of* ~~which is becoming the fastest increasing consumers of~~ health services. Such approaches include home care and related residential facilities, as currently used by Montefiore Hospital in New York, and Children's Hospital in Boston. Nursing homes and extended care facilities will link to in-patient facilities, but will be physically located in the community, to provide the social support related to utilization of these facilities.

Source: Knowles, Hospitals, *Am Journal of Public Health*, Medical Care in Transition

5. A good comprehensive health services program can vitalize the community *in terms of --*

- * in terms of direct health care (both preventive and episodic);
- * environmental improvement (the public health emphasis);
- * social organization

Source: Herman A. Fields, Complex Health Facilities Design

SOCIAL:HEALTH

6. The central point for integration and continuity of all medical and medically related services will be a personal physician, who will be a member of a health team which will relate to a family as the GP did in previous times.

Source: Health is a Community Affair, National Commission

ECONOMIC: HEALTH

1. Health care costs are rising. Programs giving specific attention to low and middle income groups will be developed. Such programs as prepaid health ^{need to} ~~services~~ ^{dental} will need to be implemented to insure full health treatment for groups unable to cover costs through out of pocket or health insurance payments. The very young and the old are the highest consumers of medical care (especially for episodic illness), and are the least able to pay. Specific attention must be given to their needs.

Source: Andersen and Anderson, A Decade of Health Services
Harvard Community Health Program

Boston City Hospital - 1965 Report

2. Health services are a major contributor to GNP, and thus are a major source of economic strength to the community.

Source: Planning for Health Services... Joint Center

3. A Delivery of health services will be a major opportunity for development of new careers. Training can be done as a part of the community school curriculum.

Source: Alan Gartner, ~~Lecture at Harvard GSB, 1969~~

~~of the~~ New Careers Development Center, NYU

4. A population emphasizing higher income would appear to make provision of health services more financially possible, due to greater ability to pay. However the revolution in financing health services (federal grants for services, construction, Medicare, Medicaid, etc.) and the emphasis on developing the health centers as the "services of choice" of all the residents of an area present no major barriers from the financial standpoint to any mix which initially proposes a greater proportion of lower income groups than is true in the region. In fact a ~~certain~~ ^{certain} ~~age~~ ^{percentage} of low income persons is necessary to qualify for several of the 100% Federal grants.

Source: Planning for Health... Jt. Center

OEO guidelines for Neighborhood Health Facilities grants

~~HEALTH~~

1. Consumer orientation necessitates that ^{The} community have policy direction of services provision. Otherwise ~~the~~ ^{the} risk of irrelevancy will be high. There will be full and balanced participation by all recipient groups.

Source: Richard Morrell, Roxbury Comprehensive Health Center

2. Development of health services will be in accord with the general service area patterns being developed by Boston's major medical facilities, with close ties of the staff of new community health services to the major inpatient facilities.

Health - Slected References

Hospital and Health Facilities in Eastern Massachusetts

MAPC August 1967
mimeo 43 pp.

Planning for Health Services and Facilities and its Relation to City and Regional Planning Activities

Summary of Work and Findings

December 1967

Joint Center for Urban Studies

Principal Investigators: William W. Nash, Jr.

Bernard Frieden

A Decade of Health Services : social survey trends in use and expenditure

Ronald Andersen, and Odin W. Anderson

Univ. of Chicago Press 1967

Medical Care in Transition: Reprints from the Am. Journal of Pub Health 1958-62

U. S. Dept of HEW, Public Health Service Pub. 1162, 1964

Comprehensive Planning for Environmental Health

Richard Theodore Anderson MRP Thesis for Cornell, 1964

Cornell U. Center for Housing and Environmental Studies

Administration of Community Health Services

Eugene A. Confrey (ed.) International City Managers' Assn. 1961.

Chicago

Closing the Gaps in the Availability and Accessibility of Health Services

The 1965 Health Conference of the New York Academy of Medicine

Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine Vol 41, No 12.

Dec. 1965.

Health is a Community Affair

National Commission on Community Health Services

HARVARD U. Press, 1966.

Tufts Comprehensive Community Health Action Program

Application for refunding to OEO, June 23, 1966

ECONOMIC: EDUCATION

1. New directions in educational program provide new careers and stimulate the economic vitality of the community. Increasing the participation in the job force of all ~~income~~ income groups is possible by defining several jobs with low entry requirements which at the same time provide a first step on an upward "career ladder."

Source: Alan Gartner, New Careers Development Center of NYU

2. Joint programs with industry and unions provide a continuing source of trained employees for ^{both} community and regional business sectors, thus stimulating regional economic growth. These programs also allow for re-training related to job obsolescence caused by technological developments.

Source: MDTA; OIC

3. Multiple use of buildings results in a high benefit/cost ratio.

Source: Guy Oddie, School Building Resources and their Effective Use. OECD, 1966

4. School facilities can produce continuing revenue through the proposed condominium law.

Source: House 1154, Mass, General Court, 1969.

5. Use of new technologies allows for improved educational program without substantially increasing costs.

Source: SCSD: the Project and the Schools ~~Program~~ EFL. 1967

6. Integration of elementary school units into residential complexes results in lower square foot costs and lower total costs.

Source: comparison of sq. ft costs of housing and schools
For school estimates, Boston Public Facilities Comm.

For housing estimates, FHA mortgages for Boston 221 d3 construction.

7. Standard construction systems lower overall cost.

Source: SCSD: The Project and the Schools, EFL, 1967.

PHYSICAL: EDUCATION

1. 1. Space should be organized to further pedagogical ends. Maximum flexibility of space allow multiple use, both in class instruction, and by community in non-school hours. One solution has been the use of demountable interior partitions. (cf. SCSD) Classrooms without walls provide for performance groupings, and use of non-graded administrative and teaching methods. This is particularly important for the elementary level, which does not rely on such formal learning situations as subsequent education. ~~Reference to data with non-graded schools; schools~~

Source: SCSD...EFL

Schools without Walls, EFL

The Non-Graded High School, B. Frank Brown, 1963.

2. The high school will be of major size (approx. 2500) and will serve as the focal point for the community in the developing style of community schools. To a lesser extent the middle schools can serve the same function on a more localized basis. Space will be designed for multiple use, for multiple purposes.

Source: Secondary Education Complex (SEC) Planning Documents, Educational Planning Center (EPC) Boston ~~Public Schools~~, 1968.

"The Community School" - United Community Services, 1968, mimeo.

3. Population will affect the number of facilities required.

The uncertainty about the stability of user population for any given level of school suggests that the space used for schools should be designed for ready convertibility for other uses. (This is especially so for elementary schools) Integration of the elementary schools space into the design of the residential areas would enable conversion to housing, or commercial use as elementary school age population declines, or conversely the conversion of some residential or commercial space into school space as the school population expands.

Source: MAPC ~~Population projections, 1967~~

Boston In-Fill Schools, Boston ~~Public Schools~~ ^{Boston}, Educational Planning Center, 1969

Educational Facilities & Land Use in Eastern Massachusetts - 1965-1990

MAPC, 1967

4. School buildings represent the city's image to its people. It is the one service with which most residents have contact on a rather extensive and intimate basis.

Source: Boston Schools - 1962 (The Sargent Report)

5. a. Elementary schools will have a maximum service area radius of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, will serve a maximum of 150 students, will be located in residential areas, and will be accessible without involving the crossing of major streets or confronting other ~~safety~~ hazards.

Source: Am. Public Health Assn, quoted in Preliminary Sketch Plan, Boston Regional Core, BRA, 1962.

b. Floor space requirements for elementary will be 40 sq. ft/pupil

As the elementary schhols will be integrated into the residential space, no special provision are required for landscaping, etc. beyond that of the housing. Recreation space of _____ sq. ft. / pupil is needed. (See Recreation Section)

6. Middle Schbols:

a. will have a maximum service radius of $\frac{3}{4}$ mile.

Will be organized in units of 250, though not necessarily physically separated. A cluster of 1,000 pupils could make effective use of such special purpose spaces ~~are~~ shops, gyms, additorium, music rooms, etc.

b. If special purpose rooms are included in the calculation space of 80-110 sq. ft. per pupil is required.

Source: SEC ^{Plus} ~~Documents~~ 2 PC
7. High school:

APHA, by 524

a. one major community high school will serve the island community. Full provision of all special-purpose rooms, inc including anticipation of changes relating to training for human services oareers, careers in technology, etc. Space will be planned for multiple use, 16 hours per day (or more)

b. 110+ sq. ft/pupil required.

Source: "The Community Schbol" - UCS

SEC Planning Documents - EPC

SCSD - EFL

1. 1. Community control is understood to mean a balancing of consumer viewpoints regarding the provision of services viewed as crucial to the life of the community. The schools are central of these, as the value transmitter for the society. Appropriate means of balanced control will be developed.

"The consumer should have some influence over the school he attends, enough to shape it in appropriate ways, but not enough to terrorize it....For political reasons, ~~t~~ drastic and total decentralization may now be essential and inevitable."

"The Case for a Free Market" Theodore R.Sizer,
Saturday Review, 1/11/69

"If the educators have something to sell, they should learn how to talk to the people who are buying."

"The Case for Local Control" Kenneth W. Haskins,
Saturday Review, 1/11/69

Community control also implies direct participation in the education (teaching) experience--classroom activities by parents and residents.

2. The scaling of the school, in units of 150 for elementary, and 250 for middle and high school, and the emphasis on the community school concept, provide for innovative administrative arrangements by the new community.

Source: SEC Planning Documents, EPC, 1968

3. Degree of public participation directly affects the degree of identification and support of the school.

Source: The Community School, UCS

4. A more highly educated population participates more fully in the processes of society.

Source; Political Man, S.M. Lipset

SOCIAL : EDUCATION

1. Experience to date with non-graded schools, schools without walls, and schools without windows, indicate that performance and learning are better than under traditional arrangements. (cf. California experience with the SCSD schools)

Source: SCSD: the Projects and the Schools, EFL

Schools without Walls, EFL

The Non-graded High School, B. Frank Brown

2. Locating elementary schools within the neighborhood and middle and high schools in the C/E/G complexes relates the education experience to the primary influences upon the student's life. This makes the educational experience a part of living and not a separate, unrelated and irrelevant experience.

Source: Compulsory Mis-education, Paul Goodman

3. Organizing elementary schools into units of 150 enables full participation of each student in activities of school. Likewise parents can participate more fully because of the relative intimacy of the school; they will not be frightened off by big structures. Using the resource units allows the child and the parents to develop an awareness of full community life without overwhelming either. The small unit organization provides an opportunity for more innovative and educationally productive style of teaching.

Source: Boston In-Fill Schools, EPC, 1969

Policy Issues in Urban Education - Smiley and Miller, Free Press, 1965

4. Middle and high schools will be organized in resource units of 250, again to meet the individual needs of both student and families. Smaller unit of organization enables more participation, development of skills and abilities.

Source: Big School, Small School: High School Size and Behaviour R. Barker, 1964, Stanford U. Press.

SEC Planning Documents, EPC 1968.

SOCIAL : EDUCATION

5. Utilization of middle and high schools as community schools with 16 hours a day use, involves citizens in the solving of problems with the general community. Such participation breaks down the barrier to participation in other major institutions of the community, and thus provides the basis for a stronger social fabric. The community school, as a major component of the C/E/G complex, becomes the center of community life.

Source: "The Community School," UCS

SEC Planning Documents, EPC 1968

6. Non-graded schools, and other innovative programs, allow the schools to better serve the individual needs of both the student and family. Developing individual programs for each student, as is possible under the non-graded system, which function at performance levels, permits the student to expand on his abilities at his own performance rate. Social responsibility and awareness ^{are} increased.

Source: B. Frank Brown, The Non-graded High School

7. The educational program and curriculum will make maximum use of Boston as a resource, through work-study arrangements and through use of Boston as a "school room"

8. "Children should be permitted to explore all areas of learning and to approach them in any way they can. It is the teachers' responsibility to give them the opportunity to do so."

Source: "Preliminary Statement of Goals ~~and~~ of the

New Quincy School," EPC, 1969

Selected References - Education

Boston Schools - 1962

(The Sargent Report)

Protecting the Public Interest in Phila Public School Construction Programs
Penna Economy League Report #348 1968

The Secondary Education Complex

Preliminary Plan Dec. - Pt I + II

Boston Public Schools 1968

The Nongraded High School

B Frank Brown - Prentice-Hall 1963

The Process of Education

Jerome S Bruner Vintage 1960

Educational Facilities Land Use in Eastern Mass

MAPC 9/1967

Development - Economy in Educational Bldg

Organisation for Econ Co-ops + Dev. 1968

SCSD: The Project + the Schools

Educational Facilities Laboratory 1967

Contract Documents + Performance Specifications (SCSD)

First Cal Comm on School Construction Systems 7/1963

School Building Resources + Their Effective Use

O E C D 1966

The Effect of Windowless Classrooms on Elementary School Children

C. Theodore Gerson - U of Mich EFL project 1964

Schools without walls - EFL 1965

The Cost of A Schoolhouse - EFL 1960

The Economics of Public Education (2nd Edition)

Charles S. Bennett
Harvard Univ. 1955

PHYSICAL: FIRE

1. Creative innovations have little application here since standards are set quite explicitly by the American Insurance Assn. (formerly the National Board of Fire Underwriters.) The main constraints are provision of adequate water flow and water pressure, siting of fire hydrants, fire alarm systems, and running time from station to most distant fire source.

Source: Nation Fire Codes, National Fire Protection Assn.
"Community Services and Facilities"; Frank So in Goodman (ed.)
Principles and Practices of Urban Planning, ICMA

2. Sufficient space must be allowed for fire vehicles to maneuver around the station, and also maneuver in relation to the buildings. Stations should be placed on 2-way roads. If high rise buildings are constructed, road space must allow for use of aerial ladder trucks. Fire stations must also include some space for training, as well as cleaning of equipment. A minimum space of 30,000 sq. ft. is recommended for a 3 bay station.

Source: National Fire Codes, NFPA
 Boston Public Facilities Comm.

3.

Fire Company Distribution Standards

District and Required Fire Flow	Optimum Service Radius in Miles	
	From Engine, Hose, or Engine-Ladder Company	From Ladder Company
High-Value District (commercial, industrial, institutional)		
Where required flow is 9000 gpm or more	$\frac{3}{4}$	1
Where required fire flow is 4500 to 8999 gpm	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Where required fire flow is less than 4500 gpm	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2
Residential District		
Where required fire flow is more than 2000 gpm or where there are buildings in the district three or more stories in height, including tenement houses, apartments or hotels	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2
Same as above, but where the life hazard is above normal	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$
For buildings having an average separation of less than 100 feet (and a fire flow requirement of 2000 gpm or less)	2	3
For buildings having an average separation of 100 feet or more (and a fire flow requirement of 2000 gpm or less)	4	4

Source: American Insurance Association (National Board of Fire Underwriters) FIRE DEPARTMENT STANDARDS—DISTRIBUTION OF COMPANIES AND RESPONSE TO ALARMS. Special Interest Bulletin No. 315, January, 1963.

Note: The above distances shall be reduced if a severe life hazard exists; if streets are narrow or in poor condition; if traffic, one-way streets, topography, or other unusual locational conditions hinder response; or if other circumstances peculiar to the particular district or municipality indicate that such a reduction is needed.

3,000	2,000		
4,000	2,250	3.24	10
5,000	2,500	3.60	10
6,000	3,000	4.32	10
10,000	3,500	5.04	10
13,000	4,000	5.76	10
17,000			10

PHYSICAL: FIRE

5. The Fire Alarm System;

a. The two basic elements in the communications requirements of the Fire Dept. are:

1) A system of communications between operating units of the Dept. , and

2) A system whereby a person discovering a fire may promptly report it to the Dept.

b. Total reliance on telephone reporting of fires is not adequate.

c. In order to reach a fire alarm box it should not be necessary to travel in excess of one block or 500 ft. in mercantile and manufacturing districts (300 ft. preferable); nor in excess of two blocks or 800 ft in residential areas (500 ft preferable) (NFPA)

d. Public facilities should be required to have automatic detection units, as well as any high density residential areas. These should have direct lines to the fire dept.

Source: National Fire Codes, NFPA

Community Facilities Plan and Public Improvement Program
East Providence, RI 1968

ECONOMIC: FIRE

1. The level of fire services, and the nature of fire prevention systems provided in the buildings, affects the insurance rating and consequently the insurance rates. A better system on both counts can substantially lower insurance rates, while at the same time lowering costs for amount of services required.

Source: National Fire Codes, NFPA

